

Attention, State Cotton Growers

MARKETING QUOTA RULE EXPLAINED

An announcement of real interest and importance to Alabama cotton growers came out of Washington this week.

An increase in the penalty rate on excess marketings of cotton and a number of minor administrative changes are included in the announcement, which relates to cotton marketing quota regulations for the current season.

In accordance with the Farm Act the regulations provide for collection of a three-cent-per-pound penalty on 1939 cotton sold in excess of the farm marketing quota and a two-cent penalty on excess marketings of penalty cotton carried over from last year. The penalty rate does not apply to cotton carried over from a previous season and which would not have been subject to penalty if marketed.

In the main, the new regulations are substantially similar to the marketing quota regulations in effect for the 1938-39 season.

In addition to white and red cards issued to identify cotton, last year, the regulations provide for blue marketing cards this year, to be issued for the amount of "carry-over penalty cotton" held by a producer, in order that such cotton may be identified as subject to the two-cent penalty when marketed.

Producers planting within their 1939 cotton acreage allotments who do not have on hand any carry-over penalty cotton will receive white marketing cards and may sell all of their cotton in 1939 without penalty.

Producers who overplant their cotton allotments this year will receive red cards. Producers having carry-over penalty cotton on hand will receive both red and blue cards, regardless of whether or not the allotment is overplanted. The holder of a red card who has no carry-over penalty cotton may sell up to his marketing quota without penalty, but all cotton he sells from his 1939 crop in excess of his quota will be subject to the penalty of three cents per pound. If the holder of a red card and a blue card overproduces his quota, the amount of carry-over penalty cotton represented by the blue card will be subject to the two-cent penalty, and cotton he sells from his 1939 crop in excess of his quota will be subject to the penalty of three cents per pound.

The holder of a blue card who plants within his allotment may sell the full amount of his quota without penalty, but if he produces and sells his full quota the amount of carry-over penalty cotton represented by the blue card will be subject to the two-cent penalty. If a blue card holder actually produces less than his marketing quota he may sell the carry-over penalty cotton, together with his 1939 crop, up to the amount of the quota with the penalty; but any carry-over penalty cotton marketed in excess of the quota will be subject to the two-cent penalty.

Example: Take the case of a producer with a quota of 10 bales in 1939 who has on hand 5 bales of carry-over penalty cotton. He would receive both red and blue cards. If he produces only 5 bales, he may sell those 5 bales plus the 5 bales of carry-over penalty cotton without payment of any penalty. If he has a quota of 10 bales and produces only 8, he may sell the 8 bales produced plus 2 bales of the carry-over penalty cotton without penalty; but he

would have to pay the two-cent penalty on the remaining 2 bales of carry-over cotton represented by his blue card. If he has a quota of 10 bales and produces 12, he could market 10 bales without penalty and would be subject to a penalty of three cents per pound on 2 bales and two cents per pound on the 2 bales of carry-over penalty cotton.

In all cases penalties are collected by the buyer of the cotton, who is required to keep a record and report each transaction in order to keep a check on the marketings of all producers.

Export Subsidy Plan Explained by Jones

(Continued from page 1)

sumers. This is true, but it is also exactly what has been done for manufactured goods for more than 100 years; that is by the tariff system, making manufactured goods in this country sell for more than the same manufactured goods sold in foreign countries. In other words, an export subsidy program is one way of making the tariff held by a producer, in order that such cotton may be identified as subject to the two-cent penalty when marketed.

During the past year an export subsidy has been paid on foreign sales of approximately 77,000,000 bushels of wheat and has been an effective means of keeping domestic wheat prices 20 cents above world prices and maintaining this country's fair share of the world wheat market. Exactly the same type of program is now contemplated for cotton.

Over a long period of years approximately 60 percent of the South's cotton crop has been sold and consumed outside the United States. When this is compared to approximately 15 percent exports for wheat, 10 percent exports for corn and similar export figures for other agricultural commodities, it will be seen that the export market is enormously more important to cotton farmers than for any other agricultural producers in the United States.

Another objection raised to the export subsidy program is that it might result in cheap foreign cotton goods being shipped back into the American market in competition with American-made cotton goods. This argument is effectively answered and such excessive imports prevented by a quota system on imports which is now and will continue to be in operation.

Still another objection raised by some is that the cheaper priced cotton to foreign markets will make it more difficult for American mills to sell cotton abroad. This is provided for in that American mills will be given the same export subsidy on cotton goods as is paid on raw cotton exports which will keep them on the present competitive basis with foreign mills.

An argument used by some against the export subsidy program is that if we are to subsidize cotton exports, let's pay out our subsidy on cotton consumption—put cotton clothes and cotton goods on the backs and in the hands of all unemployed in this country. This would be a most excellent relief program but should be thought of chiefly as relief for the unemployed rather than as an agricultural program. The following illustration will show how inadequate the subsidizing of relief could be in solving the problems of cotton.

FSA, Extension Service Aid Farmer

WATKINS MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

(Continued from page 5)

tablets and warts. In fact there are 42 different varieties of foods on the shelves. Among them are peaches, squash, okra, peas, carrots, pepper sauce, corn, beans, butter beans, supercorns, plums, chili sauce, tomatoes, pears, blackberries, cucumbers, ham, beef liver, jellies of all kinds, figs, onions, etc.

The Watkins have been eating out of this big stock of good canned food since early last fall and there's still plenty left. One day in January County Agent Sexton visited Mr. Watkins on one of

his numerous trips over the county. The two of them fell to talking about cover crops. Then the farm agent began telling Watkins about crimson clover, a crop which had proved quite successful in north Alabama but one which had never been tried much in Coffee County. Sexton told the farmer that he felt that crimson clover would prove a profitable crop for him. So, as it is his wont to do, Mr. Watkins agreed to experiment with a small acreage of it. Now the test crop is out of the testing stage. It's growing luxuriantly. Watkins has constructed, with the county agent's help, a homemade box with which to harvest seed to be saved, and everyone who has seen the clover is sold on its possibilities for southeast Alabama.

But there are other farm families who have received aid under the Coffee County Homestead project who could tell similar stories and show comparable successful farming programs. All of them bear testimony to the way in which the FSA and State Extension Service have successfully cooperated in bringing to the families economic security, an optimistic outlook into the future.

To be exact there are 282 such families who are farming 60,474 acres of land in the Coffee County project. Thirty-three of the farms are one-horse with 35 tillable acres per farm, 150 are two-horse with 60 tillable acres per farm, and 17 are three-horse farms with an average of 90 tillable acres each.

Improvement of these farm units has been brought about by terracing and planting of soil-building crops, while fences have been erected to make livestock more of a source of supplemental cash income. These three features of the program have especially benefited Mr. Watkins, for instance.

At the same time elevation of living standards has been effected through emphasis on a live-at-home program. This program means a more balanced, healthier diet, better housing conditions, improved sanitation, better school attendance of the children and more general cooperation in worthy community and county undertakings.

In contrast to the former one-crop system of farming that was a factor in depleting the soil and reducing families of the area to destitution, diversification is now being generally practiced by families on the program.

Modern schools are available to children of FSA clients in the area. Through cooperation with the county and State health departments physical examinations are given school children, and medical care and hospitalization for all the families are provided for a nominal annual sum through a non-profit medical association they have formed with the endorsement and support of doctors in Coffee County.

All in all, the Coffee County homesteaders have discovered a new day in agriculture. They're paying out their debts to FSA (well over 90 percent collections were reported by the agency last year), crop yields are increasing, poor land is being transformed into fertile land, home living conditions are improved, each family is living at home. And they're happy!

This, in brief, is what good, hard-working, impoverished farm people can do with the help of the Farm Security Administration and Extension Service.

Canning Dates Are Given
With Full Instructions For
Preparing All Products

By W. L. WALSH
County Chairman

Many different kinds of vegetables are now being canned at the Elba, Enterprise and Kinston canning plants.

The Elba plant will continue to can on Wednesday and Friday of each week as long as there are products to justify. The plant at Zion Chapel will be open on Tuesday, June 20. The Enterprise plant will be open on Tuesday and Friday; Goodman, Tuesday and Thursday; Kinston, Tuesday and Thursday.

These plants have a capacity of from 200 to 300 cans per hour and several families can be taken care of during one day. Many who have visited one of these plants are surprised that they have such large capacity. Visitors are always welcome at any of the plants. A number of questions are being asked of the workers about the plants and a mimeographed sheet has been prepared giving information on preparation of vegetables and rules for using the plants. The copy follows:

Preparing For Canning
1. Reason for canning in tin cans is preference to glass jars.
2. Canning can be done cheaper.
3. Eliminates breakage.
4. Cans will store easier.
5. Cans will not freeze.
6. SPOILAGE is less—(four out of 1,000 tin cans and one out of 100 glass jars average spoils).

Preparation of vegetables before bringing to the canning plants: String Beans, Butter Beans, Field Peas and English Peas—
1. Pick not more than 18 hours before canning.
2. Can only young tender beans.
3. String and break beans into uniform sizes and shell peas and butter beans before bringing to the plant.

4. Do not use diseased, insect-eaten or bruised beans.
5. In case string beans, butter beans, or field peas are prepared the night before, they should be spread over night not more than one inch deep.
6. When beans and peas are brought to the plant the next morning, soak in salty water for 30 minutes. 1 teaspoon salt to 1 gallon water.

III. CORN:
1. Harvest corn the morning it is to be canned and bring immediately to plant.
2. Use tender corn not past milk stage.
3. Do not shuck before bringing to plant.
4. Do not use diseased or damaged corn.

IV. TOMATOES:
1. Harvest tomatoes that are not quite ripe the day before canning.
2. Spread in sun and allow to develop red color.
3. Do not use overripe or green.

V. OKRA:
1. Harvest morning before canning.
2. Do not cut stem off pod.
3. Harvest only real tender pods.
VI. TURNIP GREENS, SPINACH, AND OTHER LEAFY VEGETABLES:
1. Select only tender leaves free from disease or insect injury.
2. Wash well through several waters.
3. Can as soon after harvesting as possible.

VII. CARROTS:
1. Harvest the morning before canning.
2. Do not cut tops before bringing to plant.
3. Harvest only tender carrots before they get strong.

VIII. SQUASH:
1. Gather not more than 12 hours before canning.
2. Use only tender squash.
3. Avoid insect and disease-damaged squash.

IX. FRUITS:

1. Bring firm fruit not over-ripe.
2. Free from insect, disease or bruise injuries.
3. Bring from 4 to 6 pounds of sugar for each bushel of peaches or pears.

XI. MEATS—Beef and Pork:
1. Butcher in afternoon and chill over night—use ice or cold storage, if needed.
2. Bring to plant next morning while meat is still chilled and can immediately.
3. Bring large container to take back home the fat.

4. Bring supply of salt.
Suggestions For Making Canning Plants Work More Efficiently
1. Prepare products as suggested above before bringing them to the canning plants.
2. Make a definite date before coming to the plant, otherwise you may be able to get your product canned.

3. Bring only good quality meats, vegetables and fruits to the plant if you want a really good quality product home.
4. Each person using canning plant will be expected to furnish his own wood for boiler.

5. Each person should bring 3 or 4 hour of sugar or feed sacks for towels.
6. Each family will be expected to prepare own vegetables and get them into the can under the direction of those in charge.
7. Due to the fact the plants are equipped with hot steam pipes it will be much safer if the children below 12 years of age are left at home.

8. Cleanliness during canning is very important.
9. Each family bring own suit of clothes for by Cliff Huntley and Mr. Huntley stated that his attention was attracted by a fox track in his field and he followed it to a hedge of bushes. There a good tramping by old Reynard showed that a struggle had taken place.

Searching further Mr. Huntley found half of a large rattlesnake hidden among the bushes. The other half had made a meal for the fox. That night he threw away his fox complete big banquet.
The fox is one of the very few animals which can run faster than a human. He is a very cunning animal and he will not be caught by a trap unless he is lured by something he wants.

One is reminded by this story of the Samson story in the Bible. "Out of the killer came forth meat"—Enterprise Ledger.

SPECIAL STUDY OF PLURAL BIRTHS CONDUCTED IN ALA.
MONTGOMERY.—Three women became mothers of twins in Alabama in 1937 after having borne one child. The women are Mrs. J. H. Kitchens and Opal Galloway, all of Enterprise; Elba and Zion Chapel plants; Jean Richardson, Veina Patterson, E. P. Gieger and W. L. Walsh, all of Elba; Kinston Plant—Ruby Lee Robb; and Rufus T. Kinston.

Clip this article and put it where you may not lose it so that you may refer to it in the future.
A copy of the canning budget as set for the average farm family will be run next week.

NEW AUTOMOBILE TAGS TO BE YELLOW, BLACK
Alabama's 1940 automobile tags will be yellow and black. Chief T. Walter Smith, of the State Patrol, approved the color scheme of yellow figures on a black background last week. A sample tag was submitted by the Department of Corrections and Institutions, which manufactures tags with convict labor at Kilby Prison.

Smith described the combination as "one of the most effective contrasts possible." The 1939 tags are black and aluminum. Alabama's tag year runs from October 1 to October 1.

Ralph Brunson, student at Howland College, Birmingham, spent a few days the first of the week with his parents here. He will leave today for Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he will spend the summer in the Citizens Military Training Camp.

The marriage of Miss Myriam Meek, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Meek of Elba, and Charlie Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleave Jones of Opp, was quietly solemnized Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. F. J. Jones, Baptist minister, performed the simple ceremony.

The bride was becomingly attired in a costume of navy blue marquisette with touches of dusty pink. Her navy straw hat was pink trimmed and other costume accessories were in harmony. Her bridesmaid was Miss Vesta Hildreth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Marshall and daughter, Margaret Anne, all of Brundidge. Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Marshall and sons, Ralph, Travis and Rex of Luverne; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson and children, Genevieve and Elizabeth, of Brundidge; Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth and children, Mary and Jack, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Annie Ester Croley of Banks, and Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Dowling of Ozark.

After a short wedding trip to the Gulf and other points, they will be at home in Elba with his parents. Mrs. Ode Wills returned Monday from a visit to Tallahassee.

SALES IN STORES YIELD \$75,036 IN HIDDEN TAXES

Families shopping in Elba pay an estimated \$75,036 in hidden taxes annually on their retail purchases alone, a survey by the National Consumers Tax Commission showed recently.

This burden, the report stated, is paid as a concealed part of the cost of food, clothing, fuel, medicine and other daily purchases. The taxes, it added, are those levied against producer, manufacturer, shipper and distributor which necessarily are passed on to consumers.

The commission is a non-partisan women's organization conducting an educational crusade against unnecessary taxes that penalize the consumer. NCTC's study figures in more than 140 communities are headed by Mrs. Willie Hughes, chairman of Birmingham, national committee member.

"Taxes now are equal to nearly 25 per cent of the national income," the report stated. "About two-thirds of the burden is paid in hidden taxes that increase the cost of living for the average family. The report, which said study of the most beautiful in America, Elba, Alabama, showed that the average family in Elba does not have a cash hidden tax figure concerns real estate, vegetables and fruits to the plant if you want a really good quality product home."

The tax figure was computed from NCTC sales estimates based on last available U. S. Bureau of the Census figures, which placed 1935 sales in Elba stores at \$481,000. Government estimates of total sales for the country last year approximate the total in the 1935 study, the NCTC said.

HERE'S A FOX AND SNAKE STORY THAT TOPS BEST
A very interesting fox and snake tale has eclipsed the story of Enterprise fishermen during the last few days. This story is vouchsafed for by Cliff Huntley and Mr. Huntley stated that his attention was attracted by a fox track in his field and he followed it to a hedge of bushes. There a good tramping by old Reynard showed that a struggle had taken place.

Searching further Mr. Huntley found half of a large rattlesnake hidden among the bushes. The other half had made a meal for the fox. That night he threw away his fox complete big banquet. The fox is one of the very few animals which can run faster than a human. He is a very cunning animal and he will not be caught by a trap unless he is lured by something he wants.

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SEVENTY-NINE HILDBRETHS GATHER FOR REUNION
OZARK, Ala., June 8.—Sunday was a memorable occasion in the history of the Hildbreth family when 79 members of the family gathered for a reunion at the Ozark Hotel. The family members included 46 grand children, and a few of their many friends. "Uncle George" (Uncle Masiou), as Mr. and Mrs. Hildbreth are familiarly and affectionately called, presided at the reunion. He has one of the most remarkable families in this section.

One of Coffee County's outstanding places and has come to be regarded almost as a shrine. This place have for many years taken a leading role in the civic, social and religious life of the community.

It is remarkable that in this immediate family there has never been a death. All members of the family are in good health; all are the physical specimens and good looks go hand in hand with their physical fitness. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Hildbreth's children have taken places of prominence in the social, religious and business life of communities where they live.

Those present to enjoy the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Ed Byrd and children, Virginia, Travis, Mixon, Pennie, Ben and Emmet; O. C. Oakes; Miss Foy Byrd of Washington, D. C.; and Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Windham of Daleville; Mrs. J. M. Johnson and children, Herbert, Hoyt, Nellie, Sylvia and Lewis; of Samson; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Johnson of Sydnore, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Lester Winslow and son, John W. of Troy; Mr. and Mrs. Vesta Hildbreth of Brundidge; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Marshall and daughter, Margaret Anne, all of Brundidge; Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Marshall and sons, Ralph, Travis and Rex of Luverne; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson and children, Genevieve and Elizabeth, of Brundidge; Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth and children, Mary and Jack, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Annie Ester Croley of Banks, and Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Dowling of Ozark.

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SAVE AGRICULTURAL ALABAMA

By HAYGOOD PATTERSON
Commissioner of Agriculture

The Garden Clubs of Alabama have the long cherished dream of a work done by its organizations in a city beautiful movement. The taxes, it added, are those levied against producer, manufacturer, shipper and distributor which necessarily are passed on to consumers.

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LIGHTNING STRIKES HOUSE; FAMILY HAS CLOSE CALL

Seven persons in the home of Mr. Bacon Williams, who lives on Mr. Dr. J. M. Kimmy's farm near Damascus, had a narrow escape Wednesday of last week when lightning struck the house and tore to splinters seven posts in the frame building.

Mrs. Williams, who was sitting on the side of a bed with her limbs touching the iron rail, was burned slightly and her son, who was picking a guitar, was also pretty badly shocked when the bolt came. The instrument was knocked across the room. All members were dazed for a few seconds but none suffered any serious injury.

Paymen hanging on the wall were ignited but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done. Mr. Williams stated that a dog under the house was killed but another canine escaped and took refuge in the open field.

During the same thunder storm lightning also struck the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bryar, who live near Sand Hill School House, setting fire to a bed and destroying three mattresses, four pillows, seven quilts and two or three bedsteads. All of the bedding had been out of the house for a long time and when brought in was found to be soiled. The bedding was the bedstead is not beyond repair. Mrs. Bryar and children had gone to the home of her father, Mr. John Thomas, and were not in the house when the bolt came. Smoke was seen coming from the house and the flames were extinguished before spreading to the building. It is thought the lightning entered on the radio wiring, as no trace of the lightning outside the house can be found. A rooster was found dead near where the wire had been in the yard.

PEANUT FARM IN 1939 AAA PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED
AUBURN, Ala.—Commercial peanut producers in Alabama, who have received allotments totaling 1,000 acres under the 1939 AAA Farm Program, will have approximately 85 per cent of this acreage planted to peanuts with the program, according to A. V. Jones, State Administrative officer of the AAA.

Some 15,000 peanuts in the State for participation in the 1939 program are expected to total about \$200,000 and will be on approximately 238,000 acres. Peanut acreage allotments are placed in each county and are as commercial peanut counties and only on farms producing peanuts.

The designated counties are as follows: Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Coffee, Crenshaw, Escambia, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike and Russell. Under the 1939 program, "peanuts for market" means only those peanuts separated from the farm by commercial means and from which the principal part of the production is sold to processors for market were produced in one or more of the years 1935-38. Exclusive, and for "new" farms of the year 1939-40, which peanuts for market are being produced in 1939 for the first time since 1924.

The conservation payment on peanuts is 15 cents per 100 pounds on the normal yield of each acre in the peanut allotment of a farm. In case the peanut allotment is overplanted, deductions will be made at the rate of \$1.25 per 100 pounds on the normal yield of each acre planted in excess of the allotment.

VISITING WORLD'S FAIR
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bonneau and Miss Corinne Bonneau left the first of the week on a tour that will take them to the World's Fair in New York, Washington, D. C., Niagara Falls, Canada and many other points of interest. They are traveling with the Kendrick Tours.

FURER-JOHNSON—
Miss Martha Fuller of Opp and Mr. Grady Johnson of Boynton, Ala., were quietly married in the presence of a few friends of the families at the Methodist parsonage here last Sunday morning, with Rev. J. C. Vickers performing the ceremony.

The bride is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Fuller of Opp and possesses a pleasing personality which has made her a wide circle of friends. The groom is a native of Coffee County, the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Johnson. He holds a responsible position with a well known firm in his home city.

Perry Prescott returned to Georgia Sunday after spending several days in Elba with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Prescott, and family.

Careful Planning, Accurate Record-Keeping, Factors In FSA Farm Supervision

COTTON PARLEY IS SET FOR SEPTEMBER 5 BY WALLACE

The Department of Agriculture announced this week that the Department of State has extended invitations on behalf of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to the government's ten cotton experts in Washington, beginning September 5, 1939, to discuss the possibility of working out a world cotton agreement.

The countries to which invitations have been extended are Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, Peru, Siam, the British Empire (for the British cotton exporting colonies), India, Mexico, Peru, Siam, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Department of Agriculture officials said that the proposed discussions will be of an exploratory character and that no specific plan for international cooperation in cotton production and trade will be developed at the meeting. They expect, however, that all aspects of the current world cotton situation will be studied thoroughly with a view to determining which countries may be advisable to recommend to governments that a conference to work out a specific plan for international cotton production and trade be convened at a later date.

Record books provided each of the low-income families offer an effective means of taking guesswork out of farming. Pages are designated for detailed inventory of farm and household possessions at the start of the year, space for listing money received and paid, as well as various other information concerning the operation of a farm on a business-like basis.

At the end of the year, facts and figures set forth in these record books will be used for revising plans for coming years.

COMMISSIONERS ATTENDING MONTGOMERY CONVENTION
The annual convention of the Alabama Association of County Commissioners is being held this week in Montgomery at the Whitely Hotel. First meeting of the association was scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, and the convention will continue till Friday noon, according to the program announced.

Attending from Coffee will be Judge J. A. Carnley, Chief Clerk of the County, assistant county agent, Stans. "We have already received 78 registered boars and 163 registered sows in the county, the majority of which are with 4-H boys. Fifty-five of these boys have received a free registered gilt each."

"We believe that this purebred loan project will add greatly to the cash income and to the conservation of soils of the farms in our county," Mr. Washington said.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Whitman, Sr., and Mrs. Gethel Pinckard left Tuesday for Mobile, where they will attend the annual convention of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association. The convention program will extend through today (Thursday).

Highways Are Happy Ways
When Your Car Is IN TUNE!
It's Summer! It's fun to skim along the highways... visit out-of-the-way places... enjoy picnics... feel the wind in your hair!
But determine to get the most enjoyment out of your Summer driving this year. Fill your tank with the old reliable KOOLMOTOR GASOLINE, and know motoring at its best.

ELBA OIL COMPANY
24-HOUR SERVICE.
F. F. CLARK, Mgr. - PHONE 33. - ELBA, ALA.

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Did You Ever Stop To Think
How much even small sums saved at regular intervals would amount to in a very short time? You can provide ahead for the payments on your life insurance; for the payments on your new home or property; for your annual vacation; for Christmas or your taxes; for your financial independence.

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK
J. F. BRUNSON, Pres. E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.
T. B. BRYAN, Cashier L. R. DEAL, Asst.-Cashier



DORSEY SEZ:
If your car doesn't work the way it should, don't waste your time trying to fix it yourself, because you might only aggravate the trouble.
Bring it to us. That's what we are here for—to enable you to have expert service in time of need.
Nearly all auto owners are acquainted with the high class service obtainable here. That's

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Six Months \$2.50
CASH IN ADVANCE

MORE DIVERSIFICATION OF OUR FARMING

Interesting figures recently released by a large manufacturer of feeds indicate that a flock of 100 hens is worth more to a farmer than five bales of cotton. They have their contentions on the following proven facts:

One bale of cotton, at 8 1/2 cents, worth \$42.50. Five bales are worth \$212.50.

One hen, properly fed and managed, will lay 185 eggs a year. Figuring eggs at 13 cents each, a very low average price for summer and winter—over one hen will produce \$27.75 worth of eggs.

One hundred hens will produce \$2,775 worth of eggs. This is \$60 more than the five bales of cotton brought.

Another important fact brought out in the survey shows that when the cotton is sold, it is gone. After the hens have laid for a year, the farmer still has them.

Some farmers may doubt that statement. However, we have a few chicken raisers in Coffee County who have proven beyond a reasonable doubt that raising chickens is a profitable enterprise.

More chickens in their farm program, they would add much to their present income.

MADE, AND SEEN, IN ALABAMA

Here is one of the most noteworthy features of any Alabama newspaper has printed in months. We can see Ben Russell read it. It is from The Tuscaloosa News and is as follows:

In a local grocery store the other day, we saw a housewife buy a can of salad oil packed in Uniontown.

A bottle of vinegar manufactured in Birmingham.

A jar of peanut butter made in Enterprise.

Dozen ears of green corn grown in Baldwin County.

A basket of strawberries from the fields of Cullman.

A pound and a half of "western" steak from a steer which came nibbling at the clovers of Dallas County.

All and of it was stacked up in a paper bag manufactured on the outskirts of Tuscaloosa.

The picture of Alabama isn't as bad as some would make it. That's the stuff! Let us have more of the same, for all of it is good and worthy. "The Montgomery Advertiser."

PERPETUAL MOTION

Women throughout the nation are organizing National Councils on Tax Commission units to combat taxes that increase the prices of necessities and raise the cost of living for their families.

In this era of hidden taxes, consumers have found that just when they thought they could make both ends meet, some tax came along and moved the ends.

K. M. McDewen, Rockford, harvested 500 bushels of golden delicious apples from his 40-acre tract last year, selling them for \$1.75 per bushel. He expects to clear \$1,000 this year. McDewen believes he has proven that apples can be grown in Alabama on a commercial scale.

HOT TIRE COOL AID

Makes 100% COOL GLASSES

Grade Marked and Trade Marked Lumber to meet all specifications of the

Federal Housing Administration

Jackson Lumber Co.

Phone 105—Elba, Alabama

LUMBER....

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS TO BE HELD FOR NURSE POSITIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations for nurse positions named below. Applications must be on file in the Commission's office, Washington, D. C., not later than July 31, if received from States east of Colorado, and not later than July 6, if received from Colorado and States westward. For the examination for Public Health Nurse and Graduate Nurse, general staff duty, 20 additional closing dates are given for receipt of applications from persons in Alaska—November 6, 1939, for points in Alaska north of the Arctic Circle and January 2, 1940, for points in Alaska south of the Arctic Circle.

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A PROCLAMATION

By the GOVERNOR

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Alabama, at the Extra Session of 1938, ordered an election to be held by the qualified electors of the State of Alabama upon a certain proposed amendment to the Constitution of Alabama, which said amendment is herein set out, and ordered that said election be held on the Second Tuesday after the expiration of three months from and after the final adjournment of the session of the Legislature at which said amendment was proposed; and

WHEREAS, the Second Tuesday after the expiration of three months from and after the final adjournment of said Extra Session of the Legislature will be and occur on Tuesday, July 11, 1939;

WHEREAS, notice of such election, together with the proposed amendment is required by law and by the provisions of the Act submitting said Amendment to be given by a proclamation of the Governor to be published in each County in the State of Alabama once a week for four successive weeks next preceding the said 11th day of July, 1939;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Frank M. Dixon, as Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby give notice, direct and proclaim that on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1939, an election will be held at the several polling places within the State of Alabama, in the manner and form provided by law upon the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alabama of 1901, as follows:

"All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the Capital in the Senate Chamber and in the Hall of the House of Representatives; unless at any time it should from any cause become impossible or dangerous for the Legislature to meet or hold other place for the sitting of the Senate to meet or remain in the Senate Chamber, or for the Representatives to meet or remain in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in which case the Governor may convene the Legislature or move it after it has convened, to some other place, or may designate some other place for the sitting of the respective houses, or either of them, as he may see fit."

"The Legislature shall convene on the second Tuesday in January next succeeding their election and shall remain in session for not longer than ten consecutive calendar days. No business can be transacted at such sessions except the organization of the Legislature, the election of its officers and the appointment of the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives for the ensuing four-year period, election and appointment may, however, also be made at such other times as may be necessary for the opening and publication of the returns and the ascertainment and declaration of the results of the election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, State Auditor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Education and Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, the election of such officers in the event of a tie vote, the determination of contest of elections for such officers, the judging of the election returns and the qualifications of the members of the Legislature, and the inauguration of the Governor and the terms of office are concurrent with the terms of the Governor. At the beginning of each such organization session and at such other times as may be necessary, the Senate shall elect its members present and presiding officers, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each hold his respective office until his successor has been elected and qualified."

The Legislature shall convene in regular sessions on the first Tuesday in May of 1940 and on the first Tuesday in May in each year thereafter, until the date of meeting shall have been changed by Act of the Legislature and approved by the Governor. No such regular session shall continue for longer than sixty consecutive calendar days.

"The pay of the members of the Legislature in this session but not exceeding in any event the compensation authorized by the Legislature in the session last preceding Tuesday the 11th day of July, 1939, in each County in the State of Alabama in a newspaper published in said County."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed to this Proclamation of the Governor of the State of Alabama, at the Capital in the City of Montgomery, on this 20th day of April, 1939.

FRANK M. DIXON, Governor.

ATTEST: John Brandon, Secretary of State.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY.

THE ELBA CLIPPER

Thursday, June 15, 1939

1st in Performance 1st in Economy 1st in Sales

and now

OVER 650,000 NEW 1939 CHEVROLETS HAVE BEEN SOLD

See your Chevrolet dealer today and buy the car of your choice because it out-values all other cars in the field—Buy a new 1939 Chevrolet!

First in sales by a wide margin—650,000 already sold, and the demand increasing. First in economy, first in acceleration, first in hill-climbing, first in all-around performance with economy, among all cars in its price range!

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